



## Amusements.

**ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL,**  
GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.  
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Frank Smith  
Stage Manager ... Mr. Harry Barrington.  
VOX POPULI.

**MINSTREL SHOWS**  
COME AND GO,  
BUT WE GO ON FOR EVER!

LAST WEEKS LAST WEEKS

4th YEAR 4th YEAR

LADY WIFERS

THE TURCOLEAN WARRIORS.

THE TURCOLEAN WARRIORS.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT! ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

of our ROMANTIC SENSATIONAL DIABOLICAL

FARCI ABSURDITY, THRILLING

IN ONE ACT

AND SEVEN STUNNERS.

THE LIGHTS OF SYDNEY, OR,

THE PLUCKY YOUTH.

INTRODUCING A GREAT FIRE SCENE,

THE AUDIENCE ARE Respectfully REQUESTED

TO SIT PERFECTLY QUIET.

Popular Prices—2s. 6d.

**ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL.**

SUNDAY NEXT.

RE-APPEARANCE OF SIGNORA PARMIGIANI,

late of SIMONIDES ITALIANA COMPANY.

**HAYMARKET MUSIC HALL.**  
Lessons

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

PROVO PROVO PROVO

PROVO NEW FACES, NEW FACES.

26 ARTISTS.

A TRULY GREAT SHOW.

24 HOURS.

Popular Prices—2s. 6d.

**HAYMARKET MUSIC HALL.**

Lessons

THEY HAVE ARRIVED.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, ARTHUR SULLIVAN, ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

FIRST APPEARANCE

Programmes in To-morrow's Press.

H. FLORACK.

**HAYMARKET MUSIC HALL.**

Mr. P. Walsh.

THEY HAVE ARRIVED.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, ARTHUR SULLIVAN, ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

FIRST APPEARANCE

26 ARTISTS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

BARTON, ARTHUR SULLIVAN

JOHNSON COWAN

FRANK YORK

CHARLES LILLY

ALL CORNER MEN.

26 ARTISTS.

Programmes in To-morrow's Press.

H. FLORACK.

DARLINGHURST SKATING RINK,

now in course of

OPENING NIGHT.

THE WHOLE OF LAND

HIGHWAY AND BY-WAY.

OPENING NIGHT.

FORSEA, BURTON, LIVER-

POOL, AND THOMPSON

OPENING NIGHT.

DARLINGHURST, now the CORNER OF

OXFORD AND BURTON.

OPENING NIGHT.

LIMBURGH STOPPING

PLACES FOR TEAMS.

OPENING NIGHT.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

THURSDAY, 2nd MAY.

THE LARGEST

THE BUILDING

120 FEET LONG

by 120 FEET WIDE.

OPENING NIGHT.

# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

## PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 35 minutes past 4 o'clock.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. SUTTON, in reply to Mr. Creed, said that the accounts in regard to the Soudan expedition had been absolutely regular, payments apparently made in excess to various members of the Contingent, and nothing written off by the Government.

The final settlement of accounts was arrived at on the 17th October, 1888. All claims and accounts of the Soudan expedition were paid off as far as was known.

The Adjutant-General had made records in regard to the accounts on the 9th December, and also on the 19th June and 25th September, 1888.

Mr. SUTTON, in reply to Mr. Creed, said that the failure of the gunners to bring up their guns at the battle of El Teb, and the return of the survivors, was due to the fact that Nelson's Bay was six and five respectively.

No unnecessary delay had occurred.

The guns were ordered as soon as a decision had been arrived at after consultation with the military authorities.

#### EXPENDITURE ON RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable a company called the Great Coal Company, Limited, to construct a railway from the Leven coal mine to the Great Northern Railway.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was subsequently brought in and read the first time.

#### PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Standing Orders Committee, a report of a measure from the Legislative Assembly, forwarded for consideration a bill to alter the constitution and mode of appointing the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Works, and to empower the committee to appoint sectional committees, &c.

On the motion of Mr. SUTTON, the bill was read the first time.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. MCNAUL said the Colonial Secretary, with his notice, it was the intention of the Government to lend the people of Western Australia assistance in their endeavour to obtain responsible government.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply, said that the only committee which had reached the Government were telegrams from the Mayor of Perth and from the Chief Secretary. He had replied to those communications by telegraph, and at the same time had wired to the Governor of Victoria. The object of these communications was to obtain information showing the exact position in which the question of conferring responsible government on that colony stood. The present measure was to be submitted to the House of Commons to take action without knowing how matters stood. He did not, at present, any information to his knowledge upon that subject; but when placed in possession of facts he would be in a position to give the Government his views, which, in his opinion, should be conferred on Western Australia.

It appeared to him a great anomaly that the Government of one colony should still remain in the form of a colony, while others were in the colonies.

Mr. ABIGAIL took exception to the speech of Mr. TRICKETT, the Oakley Park Coal-mining Company's Railways Bill.

On the motion of Mr. TRICKETT, the Oakley Park Coal-mining Company's Railways Bill was read the second time, and passed through committee without amendment.

#### BILLS OF SALE ACT AMENDING BILL.

Mr. DAY moved the second reading of the Bills of Sale Act Amending Bill, and briefly explained its provisions. He pointed out that it had already passed the other house, where it had been considered by the Government of Victoria, which gave their consent, as to what steps were practicable. He might perhaps be permitted to say, in connection with a question of this magnitude, that he was extremely desirous that the bill should be referred to the House of Commons.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply, said that he was not, at present, any information to his knowledge upon that subject; but when placed in possession of facts he would be in a position to give the Government his views, which, in his opinion, should be referred to the House of Commons.

Mr. ABIGAIL urged that the bill must be amended to give the power to the Government to make such a bill.

Mr. MCNAUL said he had been taken in this direction, but he could not say when they were. He had repeatedly urged that the police did whatever was necessary. If nothing could be done in the present case, he would have to go to the Government.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply, said that he would give security to traders on the understanding that they were to get security. The bill opened the door to fraud and collusion on the part of a debtor and an outside creditor.

After some further discussion, Mr. DANGAR moved the adjournment of the debate till that day fortnight, and on division the motion was negatived.

Mr. DAY then replied, and the second reading of the bill was negatived with division.

#### MARIEN WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

The bill, in the opinion of the Darling Island members, was rejected.

Mr. SUTTON said he was not prepared to oppose the bill, but at the same time he thought that the measure was revolutionary, and might seriously interfere with the public conduct of business.

Mr. DANGAR said that the bill had not given sufficient evidence that such a bill was required.

The analogy which was sought to be drawn between China and England was absurd, because the power of England was about 100 million, and that of China was only one million, and therefore the circumstances were entirely different. The whole marriage system would be upset by the measure, and it would lead to continuous litigation and disturbance.

Mr. JACOB, though not opposing the motion, thought the bill must be materially amended in committee.

On the motion of Dr. GARRAN, the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

The House, at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, adjourned till 4 o'clock on Wednesday next.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. BRUCE SMITH, in reply to Mr. Barbour for Dr. Bass, said the Government had not yet determined to proceed with the erection of a bridge at Goolagong.

The officers of the department recognised the fact that a bridge would have to be built before the return of James Henry Young and Charles James Robert, the members for the Hastings and Manning electorates, on the ground that the ballast-barge had been used for a period of 18 months, during the last 12 months, for a distance of 237 miles.

The bridge would have to be built before the 31st December, 1888, with interest added at 4 per cent., and distinguishing the fees from the interest, and the investments and disbursements made up to the same date.

#### BATHURST CATTLE SALEYARDS BILL.

Mr. TAYLOR, in reply, said it was agreed to—1. "That the Bathurst Cattle Salaries Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Brunker, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Critch, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McNaul, Mr. Lekane, Mr. Thomas, and the mover."

Mr. MCNAUL moved, and it was agreed to—

"That they be allowed upon the table of this House a return showing the amount of the assurance given by the Commissioner for the payment of the debts due on such roads when the tolls were abolished."

Mr. COPELAND moved, and it was agreed to—

"That the bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Brunker, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Critch, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McNaul, Mr. Lekane, Mr. Thomas, and the mover."

#### HASTINGS AND MANNING ELECTION.

Mr. J. P. ABBOTT brought up a report of the Elections and Qualifications Committee, together with proceedings of committees and motions of evidence, in relation to the election of James Henry Young and Charles James Robert, the members for the Hastings and Manning electorates.

Mr. BRUCE SMITH, in answer to Mr. Tunks for Mr. Abbott, said that £5000 was paid by the Government that day to the commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust, in liquidation of the debts due on such roads when the tolls were abolished.

The amount of the debts had never been paid on the Estimates for the purpose. He promised that the matter would be considered when the next Estimates were before the Cabinet.

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Mr. BRUCE SMITH, in reply to Mr. Tunks for Mr. Abbott, said that the sum of £18,975 was due to the commissioners of the South Head Roads Trust, in liquidation of the debts due on such roads when the tolls were abolished.

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# THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

## DUR ST. PETERSBURG LETTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.

The Free Cossack and the Missionary are now on their way back from their luckless expedition to the former kept in confinement for the present in the Fortress of Odessa. From the account of the Missionary, however, it appears that Achishoff was by no means much to blame; as was at first supposed, and that the scandal was principally due to the Free Cossack's ignorance of the French language, as well as all the usages of foreigners, military or otherwise. It appears that an ultimatum was sent to the fort summoning the Russians to clear out in half an hour, or they would be expelled by force from the territory of Sagallo. Madame Achishoff, who invariably followed her lord on all his wild goose expeditions, happened to be absent when the message came, and so made a more brilliant show of popularity by taking the step it meant to keep the Russian court from Foreign, especially German, influence. The Russian press warmly recommended Savia, to enter into a friendly alliance with Montenegro, but it is a great question whether the Russian party will triumph in Servia.

When the half-brother claimed he was surprised by the bombing of cannon, and thinking this to be the manifestation of a friendly salutation, ordered it to be answered. A second and a third discharge, however, followed, and several of his men being killed or wounded, the astound Cossack began to understand, and frantically made signs that he wished to parley. The white flag having been hoisted, a boat was slowly lowered from the Princenort, and an officer came on shore. He was met by a crowd of howling women and a man holding on a pallid and pale corpse of two innocent, one a son and one a daughter. These are the last words you find at Mr. French's door; but you give time to the rest to be placed in safety. But the officer shot over his shoulder, and said it was all tht his own fault; that Admiral Olyry gave them warning, and that at daws next day the fort would be stormed anew. The missionary then advanced, and desired to be taken aboard to the French Admiral. In vain the Holy Father represented that the time given was too short, and assured Admiral Olyry of the peaceful intentions of his followers. Nothing would do but that the whole encampment, with bag and baggage, should have the place at dawn next day, which was accomplished. The few shots that were fired, in doubt at random, destroyed the church, which was one of those notorious Russian edifices and colonies, decorated several holy images, riddled the sacred standards, killed several women and children, and wounded more than 18 persons, though mostly slightly. Father Paisius, knowing the excellent relations of Russia and France, attributes this cowardly attack to the priests of a convent of Jesus situated not far from Sagallo, and considers the whole thing as a wily and premeditated insult to the Orthodox Church. He asserts that the shots were purposely directed against the church, but this is most unlikely, as is also the theory of French officers having shot after the fugitive Russians, and had intended to burn the woods around Sagallo. No doubt Admiral Olyry and Captain Laroche will have to render account of their conduct, for the Russians are not more excited against them than their own countrymen. In any case, it was a stupid and cowardly action to use cannon against a lot of priests, women, and children. It seems clear now that the Free Cossack exaggerated the power of the protection lent him by the Sultan of Tadjour, who, he stated, not only permitted him to occupy the old Egyptian fort, but swore that the territory was not French at all, and that the French Admiral had asked him to leave the fortifications or the fort to the Islamic vessels as they passed. The whole affair is a series of mistakes, which would furnish an excellent libel for an operetta. As to the famous colony Modewa, founded in that place two years ago, it consisted of two or three abandoned and ruined huts in comparison with which the place at which Martin Chuzhikoff arrived in America, was a flourishing city. All the members of this colony perished in the same classic manner, i.e., they drank themselves to death, the two last reaching Adam some days ago in a state of misery and exhaustion impossible to describe.

On the second reading of the various speeches, which were nearly all Europe, and particularly owing to the scathing remarks to the colonial politics of Germany, Italy, England and France, from a strong desire to preserve peace, and being really indifferent at the bottom upon this question, the Government did not discourage Achishoff openly (as was the case with the late Baron Mackay), but even assisted him, by furnishing him with some old muskets and rusty guns to arm his 200 Cossacks. This, of course, was not done with the idea of fighting Europeans, but simply to command the respect of the natives, in such territories as the "colonies" would be forced to traverse. That was the object of the project, and the success of this Cossack crusade. This, of course, was done quietly, and nothing transpired officially. I have no doubt that abroad every one knows the fact, for this sort of thing is so commonly done that the Russian Government has long ago lost all credit, and is often suspected of double dealing even when quite innocent of it. This tendency is even exaggerated by foreigners out of all proportion, and weak concessions or petty falsehoods are often magnified into powerful intrigues. At all events, it is sure that the Free Cossack was equipped in a secret manner, and the discovery of this intrigue will be very disagreeable to the Emperor. If the hero himself had all the world to live on, he would be well and good, but having been unfortunate he will be severely reprimanded and even punished.

The position of affairs in Servia and Bulgaria points clearly enough to the struggle for predominance raging there. Austria intrigues openly, Russia more discreetly. Although King Milan has officially renounced his rights to the throne, and solemnly invested his son therewith, he continues to meddle most unscrupulously in the affairs of the country, opposing himself to the recall of the Queen, and to the choice of such Ministers as are devoted to Russian interests. The abdication of the King has been received in Berlin with much enthusiasm, and greeted as the dawn of a new era for Servia. The Slavophiles rejoice, and believe the cause to be gained, but they forget that Austria catches, and that Count Bismarck appears to have recovered all his wonted energy, and even his usual health and spirits. A great many people here suppose that statesmen have succumbed to the many cares and disappointments he went through lately, but they were mistaken, for the Man of Iron has risen superior to circumstances, and his last public speech does not noticeably differ from those he uttered in the time of his full power and influence. The National Guard's youthful ardour, the patriotic public has been more worthy of Wagner, for not only the 18 representations or four cycles of the Nibelungen were largely attended, but there was not a place to be had in the large National Theatre for love or money. This music at first appalled, astonished, or even annoyed the public, then attacked and interested, and finally fascinated it. The dramatic soprano, Madame Malibor, and Mr. Vogel, the antique but still powerful tenor, were the only singers worth mentioning. They are both great artists in their way, and able to support on their strong shoulders even such an adage as the Nibelungen. The remainder of the troupe was composed of the best that it was possible to get, and the curtain fell with a bang, and singing. Fortunately all this was drowned by the sound of a mighty orchestra. The general impression here is very much what it is everywhere out of Germany—that the Nibelungen are interesting and well worth hearing once.

A young pianist has arrived recently in St. Petersburg, to give concerts. She is from Melburne, her name is Miss Mary Meyer, and she is said to be a composer, as well as a brilliant player.

### DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

Messrs. Most and Chandon are the largest vineyard proprietors in France, and the makers of the best dry imperial 1884 vintage is the proudest juice of selected grapes from their own vineyards of 2600 acres in the choicest districts in France. It can now be obtained through any wine merchant in Australia. The Imperial Crown is in each corner of the label, and 1884 branded on cork and label.—[Ans.]

## IN THE HOUSE.

whose murderous horns a certain New South Wales representative was hopelessly writhing, his slugs being complicated with a smile.

From Mr. McIlvane's comparative silence of late, the opinion became widespread that the cause of offence had smothered the fire of his eloquence, and that he was the easiest tribune to turn down and become almost involuntary under the modifying influence of success! Camille Desmoulins but for the precaution taken to keep him from further temptation by removing his head, would probably, under the Bourbons, have gained universal respect as a concierge of unblamed antecedents and evangelical views. It was a relief on Wednesday night, however, to see Mr. McIlvane arise—to hear once more the voice that so often floated in angry expostion of heterogeneous Domain assemblies, and again to the tones which before now were audience to the tones of a domineering orator. His speech, however, was to be absent when the message came, and so made a more brilliant show of opportunity by taking the step it meant to keep the Russian Commissioners quiet as much as possible, and that the scandal was principally due to the Free Cossack's ignorance of the French language, as well as all the usages of foreigners, military or otherwise. It appears that an ultimatum was sent to the fort summoning the Russians to clear out in half an hour, or they would be expelled by force from the territory of Sagallo. Madame Achishoff, who invariably followed her lord on all his wild goose expeditions, happened to be absent when the message came, and so made a more brilliant show of opportunity by taking the step it meant to keep the Russian Commissioners quiet as much as possible, and that the scandal was principally due to the Free Cossack's ignorance of the French language, as well as all the usages of foreigners, military or otherwise. 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the British Government's seeking to bind the colonies in this manner. We concur with Mr. PLATFORD in his doubts upon that point. It is not at all certain that the Sugar Bounties Convention will be sanctioned by the English Parliament; but it is in a high degree improbable that the English Parliament would proceed to legislate for the colonies upon a matter of this kind. There are members in both Houses, we should imagine, who would see and point out that an interference of this sort would certainly be resented, and might produce a disturbance of the relations between the colonies and the mother country, which would be an evil more than counterbalancing any good that the Convention would do. The Constitution Act, under which the colonial Legislatures exercise their powers, prohibit the drawing of any distinction in the matter of Customs duties between imports from one country and imports from another. The Victorian differential sugar duties are not in violation of that principle. They distinguish between cane sugar and beet sugar, but not between beet sugar from Germany and beet sugar from France. Yet whilst the colonies are not allowed to draw distinctions of the latter kind, the acceptance of the Convention by the Imperial Parliament would, according to the last remark attributed to the Baron de WORMS, force the colonies to draw even greater distinctions without or against their will. We may not now charge a heavier duty upon American sugar than upon German sugar; but whilst we are anxious to procure the freer admission of our wool into the American markets, we might suddenly be told that not a ton of American sugar should be landed on our shores. One of two things seems to be necessary—either that this reported remark by the Baron de Worms should be explained away, or that the English Government should receive a little friendly advice as to the probable consequences of its proposed action.

It may be doubted whether either the majority of members of Parliament or outsiders understand fully the change proposed by Mr. TONKIN's little bill, read in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, May 8. For a measure so little heralded by public discussion, so brief, and introduced by a private member without any apparent consultation with the Minister charged with rabbit eradication, it must be admitted that Mr. TONKIN's is a very important attempt at legislation. It is simply a reversion to the policy pursued with regard to rabbit restriction previous to the passing of Mr. ANNORR's Rabbit Nuisance Abatement Act of 1883, and an entire abrogation of that measure in such districts of the colony as may be proclaimed exempt from the operation of that Act by virtue of the provisions of Mr. TONKIN's. To ascertain the precise effect of these two alterations we must revert to the Rabbit Nuisance Act of 1883, and the two Pastures and Stock Protection Acts, which Mr. TONKIN proposes to revise. The principal Pastures and Stock Protection Act, 44 Victoria, No. 11, and the amendment of that Act by 45 Victoria, No. 23, were designed to cope with the rabbit plague by placing the collection of funds for bonuses upon seals by stock assessment and the disbursement of such funds under the immediate control of local bodies elected by stockowners or their representatives and named Pastures and Stock Protection Boards. The rabbit plague in 1881 and early in 1882 had not assumed the proportions it later attained, and the rabbit was placed in the same category as the kangaroo, the emu, and the pygmy. Next year, 1883, Mr. ANNORR's now abandoned bill became law, and up to early in 1888 it remained in force, and up to the present it still supersedes the Acts of 1881 and 1882. The Act of 1883 at once took the control of rabbit restriction out of the hands of the local bodies, and placed it in those of Government Inspectors. The same machinery as in the previous Acts was provided, in order to raise a fund in all the pastoral districts of the colony, from which bonuses might be paid, and this fund became charged with the payment of three-fourths of the total rabbit expenditure on all infested stations. Thus grew up the large deficit of which Mr. BAUNER told the deputation upon this subject that waited upon him recently. And it is in some measure to recoup that deficit that the collection of assessments under the Rabbit Nuisance Abatement Act of 1883 is still continued while for all purposes of restriction that Act is a dead letter.

Now we are in a position to understand precisely what Mr. TONKIN means. He proposes that in as many districts as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may proclaim, the collection of assessment under the Rabbit Nuisance Abatement Act shall cease, though the local Boards are required to deal locally with rabbits as with any other nuisance to stock. Thus he aims at the localisation of the assessments on account of the pest, for in districts where there are few or no rabbits we may be sure that the local Pastures and Stock Protection Boards will not feel it incumbent upon them to collect a large Rabbit Fund. On the other hand, by compelling the boards of heavily-infested districts to either work under the Rabbit Nuisance Abatement Act or under the old Pastures and Stock Protection Acts of 1881 and 1882, he compels the maximum taxation to be imposed upon the graziers actually struggling with the pest. This policy substantially involves the abandonment of the Government collections of assessment all over the colony under Mr. ANNORR's Act. To this we are not prepared to make much objection. The Act of 1883 was passed mainly to benefit the whole country, and not especially the pastoralists interested. Had that Act succeeded, the country at large would have greatly benefited. Perhaps, then, the justice of throwing the burden of the Act upon the graziers, now that it has failed, is open to question. But the most important question remains unanswered. If the House adopts Mr. TONKIN's bill, it is to be clearly understood that henceforth in any attempt to cope with the rabbit plague the graziers of the infested

part of the colony are to be charged with the whole cost, while the graziers of uninfested country, but whose interests are just as much at stake, and whose battle the other men are fighting, are to escape from all contribution?

The Legislative Council sat until 20 minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, but did not get through much business. The second reading of the Medical Bill was postponed, and the Oakley Park Coal-mining Bill was read the second time and passed through committee without amendment. The motion was eventually negatived, and the House then proceeded to the second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill. Some opposition was shown to the measure, and after a short debate the further consideration was adjourned for a fortnight.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, when several matters affecting the Government policy were under consideration.

A special meeting of the Executive Council will be held to-day for the purpose of considering the additional evidence which has been received with regard to the case of the condemned man, Ernest Buttner. In view of this fact, Mr. Crick, M.L.A., the solicitor for the accused at the trial, refrained from moving the adjournment of the House as he would have done yesterday, in pursuance of the notice he had given on the previous evening.

Now members of the Legislative Assembly are unusually inquisitive yesterday. There were approximately 22 questions on the floor, but necessary subsections to some of them really amounted to 71 queries that Ministers had to answer. After these there were, as usual, several questions without notice. In reply to Mr. McCourt, Sir Henry Parkes said the Government had received communications from the Mayor of Perth and the Chief Secretary of West Australia, requesting assistance in their efforts to obtain self-government. They had also received a communication from the Government of Victoria on the same subject. When placed in possession of all the facts the Government would communicate with that on Victoria with a view to uniting the two colonies if extenuable circumstances should be found to warrant it.

In reply to Mr. Walker, the Premier said he had urged the police to do all they could to put down the Chinese gang in diggings. Mr. Bruce Smith, in reply to Mr. Walker's question respecting the low rate of wages paid to the labourers at Sheep's Creek, said the men were receiving 9d. per cubic yard, at which rate a first-rate navy could earn £8. 8d. per day. Mr. A. Brown obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the publication of proceedings in courts of law of an indecent or obscene character. On the motion of Mr. Connel, an order was made for the withdrawal of the bill, and the trustees of the National Gallery.

It was with arrangements entered into by the Postmaster-General, tenders were yesterday made for the repairing of Post Offices, in consequence of some severe works, which will occupy 10 or 11 weeks, having been taken in hand in the thoroughfare, it was decided to return the tenders. The Postmaster-General has requested the Crown Law Officers to obtain the best legal advice to the resumption of a portion of the land in the immediate neighbourhood so as to admit of the formation of a carriage-way.

Instead of going on with the discussion on the Land Bill, the Legislative Assembly yesterday considered several hours in debating the Darling Land question on a motion for the adjournment, moved by Mr. O'Sullivan, whose complaint was that the Government had paid over £17,000 for an acre or so of reclaimed land which the vendor had purchased for about £900. The whole question, which was recently discussed for nearly 24 hours, was reopened and debated again and again. It was 20 minutes past 8 o'clock before the motion for the adjournment was negatived, and the House had an opportunity of getting to bed.

The following deputations will wait upon the Minister for Public Instruction to-day.—Tradesmen of the Technical College Museum, 100; City Council with reference to the widening of the street, encroaching upon the property of the department, 11.30; and the trustees of the National Gallery.

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The following are the returns, as found by the returning officer and the committee respectively:—The returning officer gave Mr. Young 1063 votes, and the committee find that that was the number received in his favour.

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## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

## Houses and Land for Sale—BERNERA ESTATE, LIVERPOOL.

AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,  
SATURDAY, 1pm MAY.

15 Adventures to Purchasers  
of BERNERA FARMS.

ADVANTAGES.

1. PROXIMITY to Liverpool, and of GOOD ROADS.  
2. MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS, the ROADS to the Ground being FIRST CLASS.  
3. OWNERSHIP OF LAND.  
4. EASILY CULTIVATED.  
5. NICE TIMBER for fencing, mostly box; plenty of firewood.  
6. NATURAL DRAINAGE, ATMOSPHERE PERFECT.  
7. PLENTY of GRASS.  
8. ABUNDANCE of WATER for all, and access to the Creek by a good watercourse.

9. LIVERPOOL being an ESTABLISHED TOWNSHIP a poster can be supplied with all wants without coming to Sydney.

10. READY MARKET in LIVERPOOL, for all kinds of PROVISIONS.

11. SALUBRITY of CLIMATE at all seasons.

12. Neither rain nor sun nor cold in winter.

13. SOIL, VINEYARD.

14. LARGE BLOCKS sufficient to maintain the settlers and their families.

HARDIE and GORMAN.

DUNN and MCKEEWON, Estate Agents, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street, have for SALE—

SOUTHERN HALLIWELL—First-class Dairy Farm, nearly 100 acres, situated on the Liverpool Road, with or without stock. Liberal terms.

WESTERN HALLIWELL—Hannan's Reservoir, containing 1400 acres, with 1000 acres of land, kitchen and offices, stable and coachhouse, 15 acres, all out in orchard, lawn and paddock.

BURRERA FARM—Large farm, kitchen, laundry, pantry, stables, &c., 3 acres land; 2000 worth improvements.

ANDERSON'S DERBY Cottage, Westerleigh, 3 rooms kitchen and laundry, 23 x 30'; £250.

WINDSOR—Large Farm, 40 acres land, near town—

1000 ft. above sea level, with orchard, house, barn, etc.

GORDON—Gentleman's Residence, near Lindfield station, 7 rooms, kitchen, and offices, stable, 44 acres.

TO-MORROW, Meadows Estate, Seven Hills.

Free tickets for special train. Richardson and Wrench.

## BUSINESS SITES, MILITARY - ROAD, MOSMANS BAY.

On the Ground, NEXT SATURDAY,  
at 3 o'clock.

1 CHOICE and VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS,  
adjacent to the Pitt-street and Mr. Keeney's Residence.

SPECIAL TERMS:

£10 per cent. deposit, balance in 12 quarterly instalments,  
with 6 per cent. interest added.

CLARKE and MINTYRE,  
Auctioneers.

Vehicles will leave Milson's Point at 1pm.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—ELGIN PARK  
ESTATE, THIRLWELL.—The unused ALLOTMENTS  
from the Breeder to the owner, the ground being  
100 ft. by 21 ft. foot, and the owner has given up  
DRUMMOYNE, pick the Park, 2 Corrins, each  
room, kitchen, and a large veranda, with a  
large garden, 25x50'; £250.

FOR SALE, new HOUSE, 7 rooms, w.h., b., h.  
kitchen, and a large veranda, 25x50'; £250.

ANNDREWS.—1 House, 5 room each, rental £62  
per year for 2; land, 30 x 110'; £500.

REDFERN.—1 House, 5 room each, rental £62  
per year for 2; land, 30 x 110'; £500.

TO STUD-MASTERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, DAIRY-  
MEN and OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE  
OF PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE COWS, HEIFERS, and CALFS  
from Mr. K. E. PERCUNSON'S STUD FARM,  
Walton.

BROWN BROS. and CO. have received instructions  
from the Breeder to the owner, the ground being  
100 ft. by 21 ft. foot, and the owner has given up  
TUBBETTER DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in tapestry and  
WALNUT HIGHLOW SUITE, upholstered in walnut and  
teak seats, plus

EATLAKE SKITTER SUITE, upholstered in green velvet,  
handsome.

READY CARVED ELIZABETHAN SUITE, in DARK  
HICKORY, comprising TWO RECLINING CHAIRS and SIX  
CHAIRS, covered with green velvet.

FOOTSTOOL, OVAL OCCASIONAL TABLES in walnut  
and WALNUT OCTAGON CENTRE and OVAL LOO  
TABLES.

AMERICAN WALNUT SQUARE FANCY TABLES with  
Platform.

IRON-FOOTED TABLES.

OPIE WORK and Fancy German Plates.

INLAID WALNUT CANTEEN, Half-circle, Three  
Plywood Square, Enclosed, &c., &c.

MUSIC STOOLS, covered with velvet and morocco.

ELIZABETHAN CANTEEN, Half-circle, Two  
Inlaid Marquetry, Kneeling, Square, Round, and  
Slated, covered with coloured cloth

FOLDING CHAIRS, covered with leather, &c.,  
OCCASIONAL and POULDING CHAIRS, embossed in  
tapestry and plain.

BLACK-WALNUT WALNUT ELLEGERS, with bevelled plates

OVERMANTEL, in Walnut and Ebony and Gilt, with floral  
corners, curved pillars, and shelves, with side panels  
and glass doors.

AMERICAN WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM  
CABINETS, bevelled mirrored backs, enclosed side cup-

HANDMADE DINING-ROOM SUITES, in WALNUT, com-

prising 5, 6, and 7 ft. SIDEBOARDS, WAGGONS, and

MAGNIFICENT ANTIQUE DINING-ROOM SUITE, most  
elaborately carved, in DARK HICKORY, comprising BREAK-

FAST, DINING TABLE, 3 feet, telescope extension,  
heavy-carved legs, and SUITE of COUCH, LADY'S  
and CHILD'S CHAIRS, covered with green velvet.

BLACK-WALNUT MARQUETRY, handsomely carved,

bevelled mirrored backs, bevelled side cup-

HANDMADE DINING-ROOM SUITES, in walnut frames,

elaborately manufactured to match dinning-room suites

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